EDITOES AND PROPRIETORS. MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1865.

The Fourth of July One week from to-day our great American anniversay transpires. It will be celebrated throughout the country with an appreciation of its significance such as has never been felt before. The Governors of several States have Issued proclamations requesting that the day be specially observed as a celebration of the return of peace and an occasion for gratefully welcoming home our returned and and returning heroes. In this Seate we are glad to see that the people are moving earnestly and heartily in the matter. Every county is making especial preparations for a complete recognition of the day, and some of the most distinguished sons of Ohio-among them Senster Sherman, Gen* eral Schenck and General Garfield-are among the "oraters of the day" in different localities. In our own city arrangements are actively being made for such a celebration of the Fourth as shall eclipse every previous one ever held in Northern Ohio, and we are promised the pleasure of hearing on that occasion words of counsel and advice from our distinguished fellow townsman Governor Brough. This is as tory can the whole people in the United States join in a celebration of freedom | kee hands. and independence. The war which has just ended has left us a free people, and more appropriately than ever before can we colebrate Independence-day. Then, too, the coming holiday is the first organized celebration of Victory and Peace, Individual battles and successes have convulsed the land in a delirium of Joy; but Peace-blessed Peace-has come so mildly

priate time to celebrate Peace as well as In all our rejoicings the heroes that have given us our triumph must take the foremost place. In all our proce sions they must have the post of honor. In all our orations, in all our hymns of joy, and celebration should have this most prominent among its many meanings-THANKS-GIVING AND WELCOME TO OUR MATIONAL

The United Service Society. A polisical club bearing the title which heads this article has been formed in New York city, of which General G. K. Warren

is President. It is composed entirely of members of the army and navy. Its position, as set forth in a series of resolutions adopted at a meeting held in New York city, on Friday evening last, is in favor of heavy faxation to pay off the national debt, of economy and recarrying out in good faith the terms of the protection of Mexico, and that mili-

Beath of Admiral Dupont. The death of Rear-Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont is announced. He was born at Bergen Point, N. J., September 27, years of age. His grandfather and father emigrated from France in 1799. He was commissioned a midshipman at the age of twelve years, and in 1817 sailed on his first cruise under Com. Stewart. During the Mexican war he did good service on the Pacific coast with his frigate, the Congrees. In February, 1848, he landed at San Jose, with a force of one hundred marines and sailors, and defeated a force of the late President. For the information of our readers we republish his adgress. In February, 1848, he landed at five times that number of Mexicans. From 1856 to 1858 he cruised in the China waters, and in January, 1861, was placed in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. In the ensuing summer he was entrusted with the fitting out of a naval expedition sgainst Port Royal, S. C. The capture of this important point, on the 7th of November following, was one of the most brilliant naval triumphs of the war. His subsequent history has been so thoroughly identified with that of the war that we need not recapitulate it. In August, 1862, he was appointed one of the nine Rear Admirals on the active list. A brave and skillful officer, the country will not speedily forget his services in the suppression of that rebellion, the end of which

A Fair Hit. Prominent among the mottoes which bedecked the Capitol on the day of the great review was the following: "The only

he was happily spared to see.

national debt we cannot pay is that we owe to our country's brave defenders." Bartlett's Division of the 20th Corps, who have not been paid for a year and who are papers, but also made the absurd statelying around Washington in sore need of money which they have waited for in vain, recently raised quite a serious disturbance, and, among their other performances they posted various placards on the trees sur rounding their encampments, of which the following is a specimen : "The only nationrl debt we cannot pay is that we owe to our country's brave defenders."

Money Order Offices. The following additional Ohio post offices have been designated by the President as money order offices. The system will go into effect with them on the 3d of July next: Akron, Athens, Bellefontaine, Bucyrus, Cambridge, Circleville, Deflance, Delaware, Findley, Fremont, Gallipolis, Hamilton, Hillsboro, Ironton, Jackson, Jefferson, Kenton, Lancaster, McConnellsville, Mansfield, Marion, Massillon, Medins, Mainsville, Mt. Vernon, Newark, New Philadelphia, Norwalk, Oberlin, Paineswille, Piqua, Ravenna, Ripley, Salem, Steubenville, Tiflin, Van Wert, Warren.

Major John H. Kinzie, the oldest living white settler of Chicago, and probably of Illinois, died of dropsy of the chest near Pittsburgh on Wednesday last, on a train going to the latter city. He was born at Sandwich, C. W., July 7, 1803, and when maining a long time, another son was dis-patched to see what was the matter. He, one year of age his father and family settied on the rite of the present city of Chi-cago. He has been a prominent citizen of and then a fourth, until all four were in that city since its inception, and was a pay- the well; when to the utter anguish and master in the army at the time of his

The Providence Journal announces as an interesting fact that the Chief Justice of the Suprems Court of the United States has garndson who is a native of dismantled and their garrisons will, we States has garndson who is a native of dismantled and their garrisons will, we consistent man among all the prominent terious Judge McConn was chairman, to et.

Rande Island. Mrs. Senstor Sprague and suppose, he sent home. One year age this rebels. He said that he wouldn't live family are quite as well as could be ex- would have been welcome news to the boys under the Federal Government, and he proceed to Washington and "intercedo"

ecommendation of a caucus of leading Democratz (viz. Vallandigham, Alexander Long, Citizen Corry and General George W. Morgan) it was decided to hold the They prefer to snub the soldiers.

diction in regard to the terrible accident on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad, a report of which came in Saturday morning's telegraph. We publish this morning two dispatches on the subject, one from the Suderintegdent of the road, unqualifiedly in the way of this being done unqualifiedly saying that only two soldiers were killed and eight or ten wounded.

The South-side view of the Hampton Roads Conference, which the telegraph and acts of our political brethren. But work of some one of his personal friends | for his country, shall both be protected and If true-and there is no reason to dishelieve it-it shows up the part which Jeff. Davis played in that negotiation in a decidedly unenviable light.

In the assassination trial Friday a witness from Canada swore that during the present month he heard Bayerly Tucker it should be. For the first time in our hispapers for fear of their falling into Yan-

> Chief Justice Chase on the Franchise, following letter to a committee of colored | the 7th inst.: persons who requested him to address

NEW ORLEANS, June 6, 1865. GENTIMEN: —I should hardly feel at liberty to decline the invitation you have tendered to me in behalf of the loyal colored Americans of New Orleans, to speak to them on the subject of their rights and and gently that we scarcely realize that she is here. The Fourth is a most approduties as citizens, if I had not quite recently expressed my views at Charleston in an address reported with substantial ac-curacy, and already published in one of the most widely circulated journals of this city. But it seems superfluous to repeat them before another audience. It is proper to say, however, that these views, baving been formed years since, on

prayers of thanksgiving, let grateful mention be made of the noble men whose suffering and sacrifice and blood have given us all that we so joyfully commemmentate. The celebration about have this most promithat all men held as slaves in the States which joined in the rebellion against the United States have become freemen

through executive and legislative acts during the war; and that these freemen are now citizens, and consequently entitled to the rights of citizens, are propositions which in my judgment cannot be successfully controverted. And it is both natural and right that

colored Americans entitled to the rights of citizens should claim their exercise.— They should parsist in this claim respect rany anomal parase in this claim respectfully but firmly, taking care to bring no discredit upon it by their own action. Its justice is already acknowledged by great numbers of their white fellow-citizens, and these numbers are constantly increasing.

trenchment in the administration of the which these rights arise seem to impose on The peculiar conditions, however, under government, of giving preterence to sol-diers in filling civil offices, of equali-rather special obligation to the discharge zstion of taxation and of President
Johnson's reconstruction policy. They
declare that that the honor of the "army,
the navy and the nation are pledged to
carrying out in good faith the terms of surrender granted to the rebel forces by our military and naval commanders," that the denial to them of any right which the Monroe doctrine should be applied for citizens may properly exercise is equally unwise and wrong.

Our national experience has demon-

powerful stimulus of individual, social and political progress. May it prove, moreover, in that work of reorganization which now engages the thoughts of all patriotic men, the best reconciler of the most perfect public security and the most 1803, and was therefore nearly sixty-two speedy and certain revival of general pres-

perity. Very respectfully, yours, S. P. Chash. Mesers. J. D. Rudanez, L. Golis, and L. Banks, Committee.

The Advertiser for the President's Murder, Our Washington despatches announce the arrest of Gayle, the man who is said to

vertisement. ORR MILLION DOLLARS WANTED TO HAVE PEACE by the lat or Mance -If the citaens of the sen hern Confederacy will furnish me with the mah, or good security for the sum of one million I wid give, myself, the sum of one thousand deliars towards this particular purpose. Every one willing to contribute will address text X. Ca-hawba, Alabama. December 1, 1864.

His personnel is thus described: "He belongs in Cahawba, Alabams, ten miles distant from Selma; is a tall, raw-boned individual, coarse features, well bronzed with the Southern climate. He is dressed in light gray pants, butternut-colored coat, over which is a linen garment, and wears a well-battered black stove pipe hat. Mr. Gayle appears to be about forty-live years of age, and has gray hawk-like eyes, with strongly marked "crow's feet" in their

He says it is his intention to secure the services of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and James T. Brady for his defence. To pasent that he did it in sport-for the sake of playing a joke upon the community — Gayle was accompanied by two printers from Selma, who will appear as witnesses

Washington Items. GOOD ADVICE TO DAN VOORHERS. Dan Voorhees has been advised to make special application to President Johnson

for pardon under the Amnesty Act. TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS. The trial of Miss Harris, indicted for the murder of Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department, is set for Monday,

July 2. GENERAL BURLBUT'S TROUBLES. The court martial, in the case of Gen eral Hurlbut, will be one of the largest convened during the war. It will be con posed of six or seven Major Generals from Canby's department, and several from the The charges against Gen. Hurlbut are of a very serious nature, and comprise, it is alleged, a large extent of speculation and fraud, running over a period of more than a year. It has been surmised that many of these charges are trumped up against General Huribut, by disappointed contractors, speculators, &c. The trial will probably take place in New Ocleans.

A Canada paper is responsible for the extravagant story that a few days since, a farmer named Crowly, near Peterboro, opened an old well and sent one of his sons down to measure the depth, but redismay of the poor father, it was discovered that they had each fallen a victim to foul air. The four were taken out dead, every effort to restore life being fruit-

The forts around Washington are to be of the 150th; The same and a sign didn't

The Ohio Statesman says that at the THE STATE UNION PLATFORM. President Kinceln on Negro Suffrage Letter from a Delegate-The Elective

EDITOR LEADER:-You cannot help but Democratic State Convention on August see that there is a growing sequisseence in 24th. No arrangement is made for any the doings at the late Union State Convenrepresentation of the army in the Conven- | tion-but none of us I trust will abate one tion. The managers know too much to jot or tittle of our political creed on the give the soldiers a chance to snub them. suffrage question. We do not doubt that to give unquestioned assurance of peace There seems to be considerable contrathe blacks, either by allowing them a general or a qualified suffrage, will become indispensable. I do not wonder, however, when I hear prudent, earnest Union Republicans, in committees like that of the Union Convention, set forth the difficulties denying the rumor, and one from St. Louis, and now, that there should be great caution and hesitation. And certainly there is enough to justify us in the exercise of-charity in our judgment of the motives brings us this morning is inspired doubt- | while we do this, we must "keep it before less by Alexander H. Stephens, and is the | the people" that he who serves and fights ballot, whatever his color.

From the discussions in committee, I do not believe that there are such radical differences in the party on this subject that they cannot be reconciled.

The account given by the Cincinnati Commercial of the difficulties encountered far out of the way.

What some Northern members insisted on was the following, adopted at the great Chief Justice Chase lately addressed the Grant-reception meeting in New York, on

Resolved, That we hold this truth to be self-evident, that to him with whom we can entrust the bullet to save the life of the nation we can entrust the ballot to preserve it. And we invoke the co-operation of the Federal and State Govremments throughout the Union to use all lawful means to establish a system of suf-frage which shall be equal and just to all yal men, black as well as white. This covered the whole subject of State

action as well as Federal, and coming from high authority it was deemed proper to urge it. It was reasonable and right, and should have been accepted by all as the true policy for the future. It did not contemplate the immediate enfranchisement f the blacks, but looked to taking all of the blacks, but looked to taking all necessary steps to right action in regard to that great subject. Though this was offered and urged with a jealous determination which was regarded by some as obstimacy, yet it was opposed by a spirit which the friends of the resolution regarded in the same light, and the opposition, being backed up or rather led by the miliunder the command of a most able, tary, under the command of a most able, bold and uncompromising General, all hope of procuring the adoption of this resolution, or its equivalent by these who offered it was abandoned, and the minerity announced the determination of offering it in a minority report, to the Convention, when several of the majority effered a substitute for it which suited neither party, when finally the 8th resolution was prewhen finally the 5th resolution was pro-posed, as follows:

Resolved, That the experience of the last four years shows the absolute necessity in all our political actions of keeping is view steadily the great principle of our Gov-eroment, as set forth in the Declaration of

This, after consultation among those who emposed the minority, and many of the elegates from this district, was accepted. Under these circumstances it must not be accepted as a mere form of "glittering generalities," having no meaning. It was accepted for all that could possibly be made out of it, by a careful examination of the Declaration of Independence. dence. Now, what are some of the prin-ciples contained in that instrument and so plain that he that runneth may read?

1st. All men are created equal.

Take these three propositions together, or the last one, and if you can deduce any thing from them you must certainly see that it not only authorizes but requires that suffrage shall be conferred upon the olored population of the South: believe, first, they are loyal; second, they compose a very large, and in many instances far the largest portion of the population; third, they are the governed people. Therefore, as "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," the blacks, as well as whites, should participate and have a voice in establishing that govament under which they live. Nothing s plainer. No words could make it more The resolution offered is not plainer

Another principle in the Declaration is that there shall be no taxation without the consent of the governed-that "the right of representation is a right inestimable" to the people, "and formidable to tyrants

Now, Mesers Editors, have we not all we want in this resolution, especially when we take it in connection with the first and

It would have been more satisfactory to have passed the resolution offered and re-jected, because nothing was left to infernce or deduction, but we get no loss in the resolution passed. The Ohio Statesman accuses us of this, in noticing the proceedings, in the following

"What do they mean by the great principles of our Government as set forth in the Declaration of Independence?"— They have reference to that part of the Declaration of Indopendence which declares that "all mes are born free and equal" black and white-equal before the law-equal in the witness box-equal in the ury box-equal at the ballot box." But I will not proceed further on this subject. Yours, &c.,

Hon. Lewis E. Parsons. [[John Forney speaks of the provision al Governor of Alabama in the following

The New Governor of Alabama, Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, I have known for some years, and have conferred freely with him since his arrival in Washington. In other days he was a stanneh concent of the nullication hereey. As alle as 1888, when I met him in Philadelphia, he was an ac-tive friend of Judge Douglas, and heartily acted on the counsels of that glorious man. when he admonished the people of the South that they would be utterly ruined if ey did not obey the decree of the ballot box, and recognize Mr. Lincoln as the constitutionally-chosen President of the United States. If he does not secure to Alabama a wise, just, and progressive government, I shall be greatly mistaken.

Kirby Smitu. Kirby's origin is a little mystical. He was born in Virginia, and supposed to be mutually descended from Poeshontas, Rip Van Winkle, John Brougham and Capt. Smith, the uncle of Sidney the English humorist and moral lecturer on patent medicines, and also a near kin of Sidney Dobell the poet, and Algeron Sidney the rse tamer. He was educated at Point, but is understood to have had little point about him.

He graduated at the foot of his class,

and was kicked about for several years in the mounted rifles-the rifle being an alon to an article of whiskey used by that branch of the service, and manufac-tured by Mr. Pike of this city. When he entered the Confederate army he only weighed two hundred pounds, but has ineed in the same ratio ever since until e is believed to rival some of his own otton bags. In fact, as Charles Lamb

"There has never been a lessity In h s obesity." The first and last gun of the rebeltion were fired by the same man-that "original traitor," Edmund Ruffin of Virginia. The first was at Fort Sumter—the last through Efforts have recently been made to pre

judice the dispassionate argument of the question of Universal Suffrage on its merits, by bringing the weight of a great name to bear against it. Whether it is right, is, it is true, a much more important question than whether Mr. Lincoln was in favor of it; but, while the world stands, we she always have large numbers whose principles are adopted, rather because great mon have believed them, than because of any logical conviction of their truth.

Lately published extracts have shown, in part, what Mr. Lincoln thought it politic to

say of negro snifrage in the campaigns of 1858 9. Men who are ready to accord weight to his opinions then will not besi-tate to give greater weight to opinions formed in the light of larger experience, of his assassination.

Yesterday's Gazette brought to light a

Yesterday's Gazette brought to light a letter frem Mr. Lincoln, written as long ago as March, 1863, when Negro Suffrage was a thing to speak of in bated breath, and with many a shulder. Even then, in advance of atmost every leading man of the party which supported him, Mr. Lincoln was found inquiring—in a quarter where he knew inquiry to be almost equal to command—whether the very intelligent necroes, expecially those who had fought have the right to protect himself, by the negroes, especially those who had fought gallantly in our ranks, might not be "letin." "They would probably help," he adds, "in some trying time to come, to keep the lewel of Liberty in the family of

A year later this suggestive inquiry deep ened into a settled conviction. On the evening of 11th April, 1865, in response to the congratulations of the citizens of Washington over the fall of Richmend, the President read from the portice of the White House a carefully written speech, it which, referring to the Louisiana reor-ganization, be used these words: It is unsatisfactory to some to know that the elective franchise is not given to the colored man. I would make it prafer that it were now conferred on intelliguot colored are, and on those who serve our cause as solding.

Such were Mr. Lincoln's views, expres ed with all the deliberation of a grave poli-tical manifesto, three days before his death. Fortunately there is authentic evidence that they remained unchanged to the end. In the midst of the general ecstacy of rejoicing over the surrender of Lee's army, the following letter, never before published, was addressed by Chief Justice Chase to the President.

the President:

was addressed by Chief Justice Chase to the President:

Saturous, April 11, 1565.

My Draw Sin: When all mankind sie congratulating you, one voice heard or not is of little account; but I add mine.

From very arrisons about the fainter, and meat ab ut the priciples which are to govern re-organization; for, as these principles are sound, or un sound, so will to the work and its results.

You have no time to read a long better, not have I time to write one; so I will be arris.

And first as to Virginia. By the action of every branch of the Government, so are committed to the recognition and maintenance of the State ergenteration of which Governor Precioest action recognition and maintenance of the state ergenteration of which Governor Precioest action of the grafestion of loyality. It will be a pressure for the recognition of the sebel organization or recognition of the sebel organization or recognition of the sebel organization of the legisle organization of the profession of loyality. It will be for action of the sebel organization of the legisle organization of the sebel organization of the legisle organization of the legisle organization of the legisle of them in the re-organization of State Government union constitutions securing suffrage to all this confirmed by observation may be not implicitly, in the chord layalitie of the rebel claus are left to the coord layalitie of the rebel claus are left to the coord layalitie of the rebel claus are left to the coord layalitie of the rebel claus are left to the coord layalitie of the rebel claus are left to the coord layalities of the rebel claus are left to the second layality of the organization of the layalities.

The application of the legisle took wiseled to Leal-lana.

when or just, until taught ten he under man justice by new asistentials.

The application of this principle to Loud-land is man assumed but difficult by the organization which has sicrady taken place; bur, hapity, the Constitution without sufficient by the organization which has sicrady taken place; bur, hapity, the Constitution authorizes the Legitaure to extend to right of sufficage; and it is not to be doubted than, an assignation from the national authorizes that its extension to color decliness, on equal terms with white citizens, is believed to be manufall to the further transquility of the country, as will as just in the first declined. What twiches me of this declined friends. What twiches me of this condition of things in Loutstans improves me strongly will be bedief that this extension will be of the great sat baseful to the whole population.

The same result can be secured in Arkanas by an amendment of the State Constitution, or, what would be better, I think, by a new Convention, the minuters of which should be choosed by the loyal citizens, without detication of color. To all the other states the general principle may be easily applied.

The organization is independent of all parties, but free to act with any party in carrying out is plans.

Our national experience has demonstrated and most carried and unalignable.

24. That their rights (unless forfeited) these matters to jour act miles. God gives your a great place and a great opportunity. May fix are alike and unalignable.

25. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

26. That their rights (unless forfeited) these matters to jour act miles. And there matters to jour act miles are alike and unalignable.

26. That their rights (unless forfeited) these matters to jour act miles are alike and unalignable.

27. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

28. That to recurre the many party in ments are included these matters to jour act miles are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. That their rights (unless forfeited) are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of provided the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the many are alike and unalignable.

29. The part of the ma B. P. Curne

To the President. The next day the Chief Justice addressed the President again on the same subject: Dran Fin: The America of this morator on tains your speech of last exening. Seeis say something on the subject of my les

and some observations to what I have already written.

I recol cot the auggestions you mention; my impression is that they were in writing. There was another which you do not mention, and which I think was not in writing. It is distinct in my memory, though doubtless forgetton by you. It was an objection to the restriction of yard ipation in recraimination to persons having the qualifications of voters mid: the laws I force just be force the rebollion. Ever since questions of reconstruction have been talked about, it has been any opinion that colored loyalists cought to be advected to participate in it; and it was because of the opinion that a same analysis to have this question laft spend and that I was auxious to have this question laft spend as in I was the only one who expected a wash for He call when the only one who expected a wash for He call wish, and if any desire to seem per inacions. You will be missed, that the first older ever issued for an oblinear, with a view to recognituation, want to General Shepley, and directed the carrellment of all loyal distress; and I appress that since the opinion of Attorney General Butter, he can connected with our Administration has questioned the order of the order. The restriction is the authority proclamation operated as a respection of the order of the order. Shep ey; but as I ander

thought best and arost to the future for medice to me.

I know you attack much importance to the admission of Lothstana, or rather to her right to represent a smitsting in the Congress, as a loyal state in the Union. If I am not meable med, there is nothing in the way except the indisposition of her Logis sture to give proof antifactory of loyalty by a smitchent guarant of safety and in the to-calculate the indisposition of the right of suffrage. Why not, then newshmen every loyal men concerns with you as to the dear ablances of that reconstruction, take the short of road to it, by a sping every proper represents at road to it, by a sping every proper represents then to be made to the Louisiana Legislature, of the portance of such extension?

Mr. Chase entered more in detail into a iscumion of the question, covering, in the

cluding thus: fally, at least, contented with suffrage for the le-elligent and these who have been sufflers; no am convinced that Universal Suffrage is demand written too much already, and will not trouble ye with my reasons. I shall refure to Washington a day or two, and perhaps it will not be disagrapeable to you to have the whole only or talked eye.

Truly and faithfully yours, S. F. Chang.

To the Traddent.

That conversation never came. The hot which struck down the martyr-President, in the midst of splendid success and noble purposes, left the Chief Justice on his return no other duty than that of swear-ing into office Mr. Lincoln's successor. The last of these letters, however, was me greatly exhausted. Under these cirreceived by the President on the evening cumstances I was led, though with some before his assassination. It happens to be within my personal knowledge that on the

already quoted.

Naver were the hopes of the progressiv him more perfect; never was the assur-ance that his wisdom, benevolence and ness, which would have formerly rendered what lack of reason his authority is now thus constantly, and in this guise, before invoked against these latest expressions of the public, it seems to me a matter of simhis faith and wish.

July 23. A meeting of sympathizers with John Mitchell was held in New York on Friday night. Nothing especial was done except his own head. He proved himself the only to appoint a committee, of which the noMEDICAL.

Deafness, Catarrh,

DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c

and held down to the morning of the day DR. LIGHTHILL.

LATE OF

No. 34 St. Marks Place, New York City.

Will commence his engagement

AT MANSFIELD, RICHLAND CO., O., At the Wiler House, From Monday, July 10th, until Saturday, July 15th, 1865.

AT ELRYIA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO. At the Beebe House, from Tuesday, June 20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1865.

AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, OH10. At the American Hotel, from Tuesday, June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865.

AT CLEVELAND, At Russell's Forrest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpese, and who can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is almost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in complience with the re-quest of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Kurepe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who desire can consult him.

For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treatment of deafness and catarrh in its various forms. He has practiced in New York, and other principal Eastern cities, where, until a few months past, he was associate, with his cousin, Dr. E. B. Lighthill, and together they have acquired a standing which has earned for the "Lightbill Instituto" its present great reputation.

From the Rev. B. T. Welch, formerly Pantor of the Pearl Street Paptist Church, Choice Prench Organdles, Albany, New York.

NEWTONVILLE, Nov. 10, 1865. Du Lightente-Dear Sir: Allow me to express my grateful thanks for the skill and kind attention rendered to my daughter, whose cars have been badly affected for many years, and for some months past has been nearly deprived of hearing. The loss of this important was a second or the second of the second loss of this important sense is certainly s sad deprivation, painfully embarrassing, have experienced it. If, therefore, there a remedy for this great evil, the cause of humanity obviously requires that it should be universally disseminated. I feel it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and remo-dies. My daughter has suffered from deafness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right ear, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire loss of hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been de rived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under care of a kind Providence, has been successful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge appears to be perfectly restored. Whether this restoration is permanent is a quos-tion time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

1 am, dear sir, Truly and gratefully yours,
B. T. Walcu, D. D.

From Res. Fred S. Jewell, Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. F. Ds. Lagurull. — Dear Sir: Under date March 14, I sent you a careful statemen of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial results.

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrb, marked by febrile syptoms, violent inflammation of the lining n embr of the cavities of the bead, accompanied in or the cavities of the first, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming scrid and yellow and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of head-ache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, sometimes so violent as to incapaciate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, produce toothsche, or nain, his often expressed views, and con-luding thus:

Once I should have been, if not satisfied, pareye as to confine me for weeks to a dark-

ened room.
of various kinds; snuils and other catarrhal preparations of some half a dozen kinds; applications to the head of camphor, ager and hot fomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and catharties employed to nduce counter action. But none of these had produced any permanent improve-ment, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these ciructance, from the supposed incursbility within my personal knowledge that on the next morning he showed it to a leading member of the Cabinet; and it was so wall known as to have been currently taked of among the administration leaders at Washington that at the Cabinet meeting that day, which followed, Mr. Lincoln's expressions in favor of the liberality toward as the complete cure, I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had begind a material railer which are less than the complete cure, I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease, to make a trial of your freatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had begind a material railer which are less than the cabinet are the cabinet and the cabinet are the cabinet and the cabinet are the cabinet and the cabinet are the cabinet of the disease, to make a trial of your gro citizens in the reorganization which had obtained a material relief which amply free may trial of your treatment, emphatic than in either of the instances and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philo-Never were the hopes of the progressive sophical. A substantial escape from my oyalists of the country in Mr. Lincoln old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of hearly half a year, power would secure perfect protection to such an occurrence inevitable, was to me, the rights of all men so complete, as on the proof of an important success. It is now day when he was lost to the Nation and to Mankind. The country can judge with and while it is unpleasant for me to appear what lack of reason his authority is now thus constantly, and in this guise, before ple justice to yourself and to those who may be suffering as I was, to add that I am not only as inlly satisfied as to the utility and ellicacy of your treatment of catarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a

> FREDERICK S. JEWELL, Prof. State Normal School. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1864. may312-26

thing as a cure for CHRONIC CATARRE, in

my case a substantial cure has bein effect-

BANKERS. VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS. No. 44 WALL SYREET, N. T.

Government Loan Agents, KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES OF ALL DENGMINATIONS We Buy and Sens all classes of GOVERNMENT

We BUT and SELL BIL CAMPES OF GOVERNMENT.
SECURITIES AT MARKET AND A HANGERS executed
ORDERS from DAMES and HANGERS executed
On Aborrovive DEPOSITS and allow INTEREST in current bulances.
je il:247 VERBILVE & CO.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DEESS GOODS!-We have resived per express, a choice line of Plaid TAYLOB, GRISWOLD & CO. 207 Superior street BLACK GROGRAIN and ARMURE

SHE'S Received to day, the best of aking size in the market.

TAYLOS, GRISWOLD & CO., BLACK ALPACAS—At lower prices than the same qualities have yet been offered TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & Ox, 1931 Superior st. E. I. BALDWIN & CO.

OFFER THIS DAY: Real Thread Lace Shawls, Pesher and Liams Lace Shawle, Liama Lace Betundes, White Lace Shawle and Betunder, I faum Lace Capes, Shetland Llama Wool Shawle, Grenedine and Heroant Shawle, Hilk and Cloth Manties,

In new and elegant designs. Crumb, Baslington & Kendall OPENED TO-DAY

Black Ammro Sifk, Italian Cloths, Black and White Prints, Shirting Print -ALSO-

Domestic Cottons,
Twilled Linant,
Linan Ducks and
FeLaines,
C, B & K. DAMAGED GOODS, BY THE LATE FIRE AT

I. P. SHERWOOD'S. 1000 dex. Ladies and Gent's Hose.
500 dex. Ladies and Gent's Hd'kfs.
F00 yards Irish 11 dess.
A large tot of Bleached and Brown Table Linens. A large tod of Beaches as:
A large tod of Beaches as:
Ruphim, Doyties.
Beached and Brown Shirtings.
Beached and Brown Statemer test damaged by fir
and water, and will be sold all great bargains and
all are closed out, I. P. BERWOOD,
all are closed out, 287 and 284 Puperior street,
Carveland, Ohi
card this

LACE MANTLES.—Received this day: 1 lima Luco Points and Circulars, Pornia 4 4 54 French Lara Points, heat Thrend Points. Ringant Goods at very low figures, J. H. DEWITT & CO., 7 and H Public Fquar DRESS CORDS, TASSELS,

Ocrd Ornaments, &c., Dress Buttons, &c. OPENED THIS DAY,

J. H. DEWITT & OO.,

T and H Public Square HOWER & HIGBEE

HAVE

AN ELEGANT LOT OF

WITH

Plain and Printed Percales,

JUST ERCRIVED, AT 239 SUPERIOR STREET. TRIMMED BONNETS AND HATS.

From and after this date we sell at a GAR JE REDUCTION IN PRIOR.
For Bargnins, call at Jelo MORGAN, ROOT & CO.'S.

H. T. HOWER & CO., Ave off-ring

SPECIAL BARCA'NS IN Black and white Alpace New Shades Alpace Crope Marsts Organdica

PLAIN SIEKS IN ALL COLORS.

SEEDED SILKS IN ALL COLORS RICH BLACK SILKS. 230 Superior Street, Corner Seneca.

H. T. HOWER & CO. TAYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO.,

217 Superior Street, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, ORCANDIE MUSLINS, In Beautiful Designs. MOZAMBIQUES,

In Chene, Stripe and Plaid, Black and White Check Sliks, In Solid and Broken Checks. Black and Colored Grenndines, Black and Colored Craps Moretz,

With a large assorment of BEAUTIFUL DRESS GOODS.

Adapted for Summer wear. TALYLOR, GRISWOLD & CO., No. 217 Superior street. CHREAT REDUCTION

Having principled my stock of Lines Goods since the he say decline of Gold, I am combied to offer them at greatly reduced rates. In the stock will be found Bleached Table Bamask at \$1.25; Former price, \$2.60 a yard dleached Table Bamask at \$1.50; Former price, \$3.15 a yard Unbl'd Table Damask only \$1 a yard. PILLOW-CASE LINES, of best qualities, at WHITE TABLE-GLOTH at \$3.00; notally NAPEIN B, DOYLES, and LINEN BOSOMS,

LINEN GOODS!

Hand-sprint: Damask, Towels, Diapers, &c. | UST' RECEIVED FROM AUCTION

and Marufacturers, 100 grows silk Trimming Cord, 100 do Smoked Pearl Buttons, 100 do White do do 100 do do Tyory do 100 do do Tyory do 100 groun silk Trimming Cord.
100 do Smoked Pearl Stytcom,
100 do White do do
100 do do Juvry do
100 do do Juvry do
100 do Silk Mitta,
100 do do Silk Mitta,
100 do do White Cotton Hose,
100 do do White Cotton Hose,
100 do do Gonta Scola.
100 do Gonta Gon

just received 25000 Lincoln Mourning M. HALLE & CO., 147 Water street

RLAS 181 FLAGS!—Of all Sizes, Styles

G. W. UHOWELL & CO.,

METROPOLITAN

TERREST BEAUTION BOOK STORE!

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT No. 140 Superior Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ALL BOOKS ARE SOLD AT PUBLISHERS' PRICES. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE CATALOGUES MAILED FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

BUY YOUR PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM AT THE METROPOLITA ? BET SEND FOR A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE. BUY YOUR BIBLES AT THE METROPOLITAN. SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

BUY YOUR PRAYERS AT THE METROPOLITAN. best in the State for the money, and a Frankome GFT Will EatH. A Gift worth from 50 Cents to \$100.

WITH EACH BOOK.

All communications should be addressed to D. LINCOLN.

No. 140 Superior Street, CLEVSTAND, O.

UNITED STATES 7 - 30 LOAN THIRD SERIES,

\$230,000,000. he undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third saries of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent, interest per annu-

7-30 LOAN!

These noise are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date i

U. S. 5-20 Six Per Cent. COLD-BEARING BONDS. These Bonds are worth a handsime premium, an are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from or to three per cout, per augum to their palue, accordin to the rate levied upon other property. The fater out is payable soud-annually by Coupons attached to each note, which may be out off and sold to any

bank or banker. The interest at 7-30 per et, amounts t One Cent per Day on a \$50 Note. Two Cents " "
Ten " " " "
20 " " " "
81 " " " 8100 " * \$1000 3 w w # 85000 H Notes of all denominations named will be promply furnished upon rec ipt of subscriptions.

lar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thi-the already sold, except that the Government course to itself the option of paying interest in gwd onto at 8 per cent, instead of 7 3-10ths in currousy. Ent-scribers will deduct the interest in currousy up to July lith, at the time when they subscribe. The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously

The slight charge made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equiva-## Office in Borse's Black, corner of Superior et and Public Square, Cheschad, Olic. mystl4 lent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize pric that purchases made with six per cent, in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven an three tenths per cent, in cureaccy. This is

Now offered by the Government, and its sape deaninges make it the Great Popular Loan of the People. Less than \$730,000,000 of the Loan anthorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when

the notes will audoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the suberriptions to other Leans. In order that citizens of every fown and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Hankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Sub sorthers will reloct their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive

JAY COOKE. Enterription Agent, Ro. 113 South Third birrest, Philadelphia May 15, 1865.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, SECOND NATIONAL BANK, MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, NATIONAL CITY BANK, of Clevelan

NOTICES.

ORREST OF ARE'T QUARTERNISTES, | Cart Line, June Mist, 1965. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That In pursuance of instructions from the Chief Quarismaster of the Northern Pepariment, I will sell at Pablic Auction, on Saturday, July 1st, the property known as the Government teral, on the Heights, at Cheveland. Build property cosmis of Board Buildings, as follows:

Lot I—Office and Forage House, 68 fast long by 30 sect to width. | Sect in width. | Late 2 to 5 - Hable, 201 feet long by 30 feet width. | Lot 6 - Mose Bronce, 43 feet long by 20 feet width. | Lote 7 to 13 - Stable Shedr, 357 feet by 15 feet in Lois 14 to 34 -Board Fence, 1880 feet long by

feethigh.
Lot 35—Plank Flooring in the sinble.
The above property will be sold in tota as dividable, as the such per foot, beard in animal retained therein. The property to be taken due and removed within seven days from date of as at the expense of the purchaser. Terms cash of delivery.

BALL L. SPANGLER. Captain and A. Q. M. NOTICE.

SALB OF ARRY MULES. QUARTERIMATE MULES.

QUARTERIMATE SHEET MULES AND ASSET THOUSANDS OF MULES AND PROPERTY OF THOUSANDS OF MULES AND PROPERTY OF THOUSANDS OF MULES AND PROPERTY OF THOUSANDS OF A WASHINGTON.

The major will continue mutil the number of mines is reduced in proportion to the reduction of the armites, new going on rapidly.

There are in the number of the Potentia, of the Tounessee, and of Georgia, probably FAULT THOU SAND OF THE FIREST SIX MULE TEAMS IN.

THE WORGED.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the a mile in all their marches and comps, and are thereoglely broken, hardened by execute, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiors.

The whole South is stripped of finering sicok, and the North has also suffered from the deam of actions, taken to supply the armites.

It was a fine a second at public acciding the THE WILL NOT BEIND ANYTHING L. KE THERE THUS VALUE; and such opportunities for firmeners to get working anlants to stock their farmand for drovers and dealers in shock to make good speciations, by purchasing them and the points of them in the South, will gover court agein.

Quartermaster of Gen Brovet states Gen

WOOL BROKERS, WM. W. JUSTICE, JAE. BATEMAN, WM. HARDACER.

Justice, Bateman & Co., WOOL BROKERS

122 SOUTH PRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Geneignments selicited.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. LAW LIBRARY AT ADMINISTRATORMS & LE. The Law Library belonging to
the estate of J. T. Philipot, decement of other
the estate of J. T. Philipot, decement of other
Law Books; also, one hock case and other office
furniture, will be soid at public nection, at the
Law Office of J. P. Bishop, in the city of they willow,
Ohio, on Monday, the third day of July, 1855, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
Clark, Wholevale and Restore at Clark, and Q. W.
Clark, Wholevale and Restore at Clark, and Q. W.
Clark, Wholevale and Retail Agents at Clereland, June 16th, 1865.

Figure 18th days, Functional Property, Assuments, Ac.

**Ref vill Reward 11 of all worthlass inditations.

**Ref vill Reward 11 of

INSURANCE. SECURE A POLICY THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK,

Which now offers advantages superior bose of CASH ASSETS.

And much larger than the assets of any other Life-The last Confe Dividend Was over Blkty per Cent. fpromiums pale, and larger than has been de-lared by any others are less. Co, in the Wonto. DIVIDENDS are now declared assumit, and are available for payment of perminans at the end of the first year-ensurable perminans at the end of the first year-ensurable can be obtained from any other that can be obtained from any other that companies, and at the same time earing them the disadvantage of reging fraction of a first payment of the property of the prope

\$13,000,0001

For paraphlate, with full particulars, or for Poli-irs, apply to JOHN G. JENNINGS. Atwater Building

STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

of Cleveland, Ohio.

DIRECTORS:

OFFICEES: E. P. MORGAN, President.
R. P. MYERS, View President.
J. F. USDERWORD, Constary.
J. B. MERLAN, Transpar.
A. N. SATCHECDES, General Agent.

SUN Fire Insurance Co., OF CEEVELAND. Office 178 Superior Street. URLEATER OF WEDDINGS Mort-

gages, Bours and Stocks. famored may Becoise 75 Per Cent. of Net Profits. BIRECTORS: WIT, JAMES MA-OB, WIE, D. M. CHAPIN, ARRUE, GEO. WORTHINGTON, UEVEY, D. A. BROOKS, W. H. GBYLES.

STILLMAN WITT, President, M. H. UHAPIN, Vice Pres's.
BOUSE, Secretary. missers E. C. ROUSE, Secretary. RUGHERT 1862 1882 MUYUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND MARINE. CAPPEALS EDD,000 Ro Serip Dividends. Profits divined in OARM androg Shock and Policy Moders.

Takes Marine Hanards of all Minds, Sire Hisks Suddings, Nearthengine, Furnithrey, Vessie in Port. of the botter cises of Schotz generally.

BITELETORES.

Wim. Hers. E. Fallods, Actana Stone, P. Chemisellin, L. D. Hindows, J. H. Chemberlin, W. T. Walter, C. A. Gardloop, O. M. Owints, F. W. Patton, Wen. Welliones.

OFFICE-Ovint's Exchange, foot of Fuperkie street, Claveland, Chie.
Losses Adjusted and promptly paid.

M. JARE, President. 5. D. Hussam Secretary. Capt. U. A. GALDNER, Marine Inspector, mills daw

I ENSWORTH, Fire & Life Insurance Agent, Office 211 Marble Block, Superior St. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Louis Assessment to State of the State of th Losses promptly adjusted and paid. placement & Englishment Agent. L. D. HUDSON.

cheral Fire, Marine and Life Luang-auce Agent, Office, Ornat's Exchange, foot Seperfor Street, OLEVELAND, Offic. Succession of the state of the

Capt. C. A. Coursess. Warter Inspector, friedly RAT EXTERMINATOR.



Free fr. m Poleons."

Hot darg trous to the Human Family,
Bats conts out of their holes to die,"

'Costay's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exters Is a paste—und for Rais, Mice, Reserves, Blief and Rai date, &c., &c., &c., "Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator

la a liquid or week-und to destroy, and also as a pro-ventive for Red begs, &c. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects In for Mothe, Musquitore, Flower, Bed-begs, Innote on Plants, Fuels, Asimals, &c.

" In years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies kn. wn."